Wont."

EDEN MUSEE-Waxworka.—Hungarian Gipsy Band.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"My Partner."
MANHATTAN RINK-Roller Skating. Gilmore. Levy.
MADISON SQUARE GRADEN—Six days, roller skating race
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"The Private Secretary."
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Thatcher, Primrose & West's Ministrels
PEOPLE'S THEATRE—"A Minight Marriage."
STAR I HEATRE—"Gasparone."
STANDARD THEATRE—"Gasparone."
THALIA THEATRE—"A MODO." STANDARD THEATRE—"Gasparone."
THALIA THEATRE—"Nanon."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"A Prisoner for Life.'
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Impulse."
14TH STREET THEATRE—"Meallister's Legacy.
BD AVENUE THEATRE—"The Merry War."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—"Spot Cash."

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## Business Notices.

For coughs, colds and asthma use Adamson's Spring is coming, and if you wish Boots and THE BRINKERHOFF system of curing piles, fisure, itching uicer, fistula, &c. Illustrated paper explaining the system and giving references set free, Address, P. Milleria, M. D., 41 West 26th-st., New York. WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME,-The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation in vione attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cureo Courles, Coids, Asthua, Bionchilis, Whooping Cough, Seror nlous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has nesuperior if equal Let no one nedect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all course plaints of the Chest, Innrs. or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbox, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all draggists.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Defeat of the garrison at Kassala The Reichstag voted to give Bismarck an assistant. === The French captured redoubts near Langson. = The English Blue Book criticised

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, conference reports on all the appropriation bills were adopted, except the River and Harbor bill, which was laid on the table. == The House agreed to conference reports on all appropriation bills and passed the Grant Retirement bill, after which the House adjourned without day.

Domestic.—Grover Cleveland was inaugurated

President of the United States. — The Crow Indians drove the white squatters off their reservation. === The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker took place at Baltimore. = A medium wrs arrested for pretending to be a materialized spirit in St. Louis. === Speaker Haines quit voting for Mr. Morrison in the Illinois Legislature. An oil pipe took fire near Reading, Penn. The explosion of a boiler near Wilkesbarre. Penn., killed a man. === Goersen, the murderer,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-General Grant pleased at being placed on the retired list. = Two of the roller skaters passed 600 miles. - Suit against George I. Seney. - Witnesses before the Gas Investigating Committee. === Sheridan Shook med for damages. —— Mrs. Hoyt testified before the Surrogate. \_\_\_\_ Anniversary of the Veterinary College. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.41 cents. = Stocks. after generally ruling steady, were sharply deed and closed weak. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in

dicate generally cloudy weather, with lower tem peratures and snow or rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49°; lowest, 35°; average, 40%.

Prince Bismarck has always had a hearty contempt for public opinion. Perhaps he will modify this somewhat now, since public opinion in Germany has forced the Reichstag to let him have the assistant in the Foreign Office whom he asked for in December but did not get.

The whole country will heartily applaud the action of Congress and President Arthur yesterday in placing General Grant on the retired list of the Army. It is an appropriate and timely expression of sympathy which cannot fail to touch the heart of the Nation's hero in his sad and painful retirement.

The pea-soup distribution at Five Points is announced as designed for "the hungry only." This might be considered by some as a slur at that part of the Democratic party which is only "thirsty." But it is not intended to establish a political distinction. The clause of limitation is aimed at tramps who are always thirsty, but

The poor Indian has been pretty thoroughly crushed in this country; but occasion ally he turns. He did so to some effect a day or two ago on the Winnebago Reservation, in Dakota. Many acres of this fertile tract are to be thrown open for settlement in May; but several hundred settlers thought they would go in on last Saturday night. They accordingly moved in; then they moved out again, much more rapidly than they went in, and the Crows burned the traps they left behind them. There is increased but unwilling respect for the red man in that neighborhood.

Did it occur to any of the Senators and Representatives as, tired and sleepy, they dragged a miserable existence all through Tuesday night, that it would have been a sencible thing if they had faithfully attended to their work early in the session ? That is the opinion of every business man in the country to-day who has read the published accounts of the all-night session, and who himself performs the duties of each day faithfully, not leaving them all to accumulate at the last, then to be rushed through, only

The fine exhibition of partisanship in which Governor Abbett of New-Jersey has indulged in the matter of his appointments has irritated the Republicans in the Legislature of that State to the last degree. They are moved thereby to interfere with the Executive's plans by pushing through all the measures which will have tendency to limit his power of appointment, but which hitherto have been considered too radical. This does not indicate that the Republican legislators have yet reached the oftiest summits of Christian resignation; but it may have a wholesome disciplinary effect on

The Democrats in the State Senate yesterday wore bright smiles on their faces and gay bouguets on the lappels of their coats when they anvited the Republicans to rub in their defeat

of last fall by passing a congratulatory resolution in honor of a Democratic President's inauguration. But presently the smiles disappeared and the bouquets were wilted. The Republicans might possibly have passed the resolution, and thereby stultified themselves, as a matter of form, to oblige the jubilant Bourbons who are rejoicing for the first time in twenty-four years; it would have pleased them and hurt nobody else. But unfortunately one brash Democrat indulged in a contemptible slur on the character of the late Republican candidate. The congratulatory resolution did

not pass. Mr. Squire took a praiseworthy attitude yesterday at the meeting of the Aqueduct Commission, when he opposed the attempted dictation of the trades unions. The public wants the aqueduct built in the most economical way possible and in the shortest time. To allow interference from any labor organizations would increase the outlay both of time and money. Moreover, in justice to non-union men, the demands of the unions should be refused. The commission should know neither union nor non-union, but only good work. Yet commendable as Mr. Squire's action was, we fear that he is not in high favor to-day with all our citizens. There is Tammany Hall, for instance, which lost six of its official heads yesterday under the axe of the Commissioner of Public Works.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

It would be easy to dismiss the Inaugural address of President Cleveland with a smile at its superabundance of agreeable commonplaces. In some respects it does indeed sound as if some young student, of good natural impulses, had been looking into the subject of government a little, in order to write an essay upon it, and had put down his thoughts. He is in favor of all the virtues, and hopeful that all the vices may at once be abandoned. It has been remarked before, we believe, that a government by the people is a blessing, and that the Constitution was consecrated by the prayers and patriotic devotion of the fathers, and it is pleasing to find that the new President does not dissent from the prevailing opinion on these particulars. It has also been said more than once that a spirit of amity and mutual concession should prevail, and we should be sorry to hear that the President did not propose to be guided by a just construction of the Constitution, or to carefully observe the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people. Presidents generally agree in that purpose, though not always in their understanding of the Constitution or its distribution of powers.

But we prefer to assume that Mr. Cleveland is an carnest and sincere man, in the utterance of phrases which, in the mouths of many, would have no meaning whatever. We prefer to trust that his inaugural address, if it suggests that he has not yet arrived at definite and clear ideas on many subjects, may still honestly disclose the tendency of his mind. He has shown himself sincere and earnest in the matter of silver coinage, and faithful to his beliefs. We prefer to accept the declarations of his inaugaral as assurances of a purpose not lightly formed, so far as it has been formed at all, and by which he means to abide.

He declares that "Civil Service reform should be in good faith enforced," and that "merit shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest belief." It he acts upon the aims here expressed, he will be the first Democratic President to serve the country rather than party, and will thus far deserve the honor and the support of all good citizeus. He cannot be unaware that the effort to do so will not only bring him into conflict with the great majority of his party, but will make him more profoundly detested by most Democratic workers than any Republican President for a quarter of a century. But his declaration, if made intelligently, as we are bound to assume that it is, commits him to uncompromising hostility to the spirit which has ever ruled and now rules the party by which he was

Not less clearly does his declaration on the tariff question, if construed in the same manner, as the deliberate utterance of an intelligent man, commit him to oppose the schemes of fourfifths of his party. For he declares that in relieving the people from unnecessary taxation, government should "have a due regard to the interests of capital invested and working mer employed in American industries." Fidelity to this principle will require him to veto such a measure as the Morrison bill, for which most of the Democrats in the House voted. On the silver question he says nothing; it is right to infer that he considers himself sufficiently committed by the explicit language of the ex cellent letter already published. Although hi friends caused the matter to be submitted to Congress in the most bungling and objection able form, we have a right to assume that he will do what he can to avert the danger which his letter pointed out so plainly. Here, again, he will conflict with most of his party. But while he does this, he will have the hearty sup port of those who care for the honor and welfare of the country, and know what these require.

Strict limitation of public expenditures promised insincerely by every politician, will oring President Cleveland into sharp conflict with the hangry jobbers of his party, if he tries to act upon that principle in good faith. His declarations on foreign relations, if not empty and unmeaning platitudes, commit him to resist to the utmost the schemes of territorial aggrandizement which have ever been dear to Democratic hearts. Unqualified hostility to polygamy, if faithfully shown by the President in the enforcement of laws, will bring down upon him the curses of Mormons who earnestly desired his election. Above all, the very honorable declarations of the inaugural in regard to the protection of the freedmen in their rights, if carried into practical effect by the President in the enforcement of United States laws, will put an end to the great conspiracy against free government by which two members of his probable Cabinet, Mr. Lamar and Mr. Garland, were lifted to the Senate, and by which Mr. Cleveland himself was made President.

Are we to believe that on such and so many vital matters President Cleveland will have the courage, the manliness and the capacity to confront and resist the prevailing tendencies of his party? Let us at least hope so, and assure him of the profound gratitude of all patriotic citizens if he enters with stout heart upon that thorny path.

THE DO-NOTHING CONGRESS.

What Congress ought to have done, but ha not, contrasts painfully with what Congress has done. Happily for the country there is also a long and important list of things which Congress ought not to have done, but tried to do and failed.

When this Congress came together there was urgent necessity of a suspension of the silver coinage, a National bankraptcy law, a bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes, provision for the continuance of important internal improvements, defence and relief of the Na-

tional banking system, encouragement of the merchant marine and provision for foreign mail service, and relief or reorganization of the Supreme Court. In addition, there were by a large majority of the members thought absolutely necessary to the public welfare a revision of the tariff, a modification of the internal revenue laws, regulation of inter-State commerce, the forfeiture of unearned land grants, provision for carrying out the Mexican treaty, and provision for veterans of the Mexican war. The utter incompetence of this Congress is illustrated by the fact that the important measures which ought not to have passed, but were by the members believed to be absolutely necessary, failed indiscriminately with those which were most necessary to the public welfare, but by the majority of members were regarded with indifference or aversion. Nothing has been done about the coinage or the banking system, nothing about the merchant marine or the foreign mail service, nothing about National education or National bankruptcy, nothing about the counting of electoral votes or possible vacancy in the office of President, nothing to relieve the Supreme Court, and no adequate provision has been made for important internal improvements. On the other hand, it is equally significant that four-fifths of the Democrats were unable to pass a tariff bill, and more than four-fifths were unable to legislate regarding inter-State commerce. Most of the attempts to declare land grants forfeited were defeated, with the bill to carry into effect the Mexican treaty. The Mexican Pensions bill sleeps in the same grave with the bill to abolish the tax on whiskey, and the provision for female suffrage goes over to the future with all the other desirable and undesirable measures which this Congress deemed important. The things which actually got done were the unimportant things, and not many of them.

Some bureaus were created. Perhaps this country stands more in need of additional functionaries, departments, and divisions of the public service, than of getting any thing done by public servants when appointed. The Bureau of Labor ought to be useful, but there is reason to fear that the provision made for it will prove painfully inadequate. The Bureau of Animal Industry may by some chance prove more useful than can now be anticipated. The Dingley Shipping bill, a meritorious measure, does not prove quite as efficient as was hoped, and in dealing with the question of French spoliation, Congress only yielded to its honorable impulses so far as to provide that somebody else might investigate the matter. The South American Commission and the Missouri River Commission, like the three new bureaus, will afford new places for somebody. The provision for the prevention of cholera was palpably inadequate, and the suppression of printed trade reports was simply a step toward barbarism. The Contract Labor bill undoubtedly seems of value to many persons who do not yet understand how difficult it is for any Government to regulate or restrain the action of its citizens in such a matter. Something was done to preserve the medical records, but nothing whatever to preserve from destruction by fire the enormously valuable Library of Congress. Two bills for the forfeiture of land granted ito railroads were passed, while many others, including some of merit and some of no merit at all, sleep in pigeon-holes.

Such was the work of the XLVIIIth Congress Work it must be called by courtesy. About seven months last year, and three months since last December, have been spent in thus labor iously doing less than any second-class country debating society would get done in a month.

THE NEW PRESIDENT. Fitly guarded by Captain Matt O'Brien, formerly a chief of the rebel secret service, whose efficiency in preventing the escape of Union prisoners from deathly confinement made him known as "the Confederate bloodhound," and by a corps of men selected by O'Brien for the protection of a President whom former Confederates hail, President Cleveland advanced to the Capitol yesterday and took the oath of office. He appears to have discharged with dignity and credit his part in the formali many years can he claim, as he does in his him to the high post which he now occupies. The manner of his election will peculiarly expose him to influences not the best for the Nation, nor has anything in his past career led as to expect from him miracles of wisdom in Russia. planning or of efficiency in performance.

But it will be at once a duty and a pleasure to commend heartily all that can be commended in his course, and to criticise his mistakes with the fairness and courtesy to which the Chief Magistrate of a free people is entitled. He will have tremendous obstacles to overcome, in the tendencies and temper of his own party, if he strives in good faith to carry into administration all the principles he has professed and the promises he has made. So much the more will be need 'the candid and impartial indgment of good citizens to aid and strengthen him where he is in the right, and to caution or warn him if he leans toward errer.

It can be said with truth and without reserve that THE TRIBUNE wishes Mr. Cleveland a successful and honorable administration. For if he makes his administration successful and honorable, he will do all we hoped from a Republican in his place. Besides, he will break up the Democratic party, and that would be a good thing to do, though he should accomplish ittle else.

THE GALA DAY AT WASHINGTON.

The full and vivid account of Inauguration Day which we print this morning demonstrates that the great occasion was made the most of. By unanimous and enthusiastic consent-the vote of the Editor of The New-York World not being counted-"Jeffersonian simplicity" was reserved for some other year, while "pomp and circumstance" had free course. This was precisely as it should be. Democrats return to power in the General Government so seldom that they do well to mark a restoration with glittering and expense-disregarding comnemorative exercises.

It is a matter of general congratulation that the weather was all that could be desired. The consequence was that nobody who had counted on being out of doors to swell the vast crowd was kept at home, that the procession marched with full ranks, and that the flags, banners, and gonfalons and other decorations of the city were seen at their best. Some of the more ardent Democrats who were part of the high occasion referred to the fine weather as " Cleveland's luck"; but we feel sure that all good citizens, no matter how they may have voted last November, will frown upon this attempt to mingle politics and meteorology. The Committee of Arrangements would seem to have understood their business, for the business and pleasure of the day were both well done. The novel and agreeable spectacle was afforded of Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cleveland, the official

heads of their respective parties, the one as President and the other as President-elect, riding along side by side in the same carriage. It is interesting to note that a similar spectacle will be witnessed by those who attend the Inaugural exercises; March 4, 1889; just

as a similar one was last witnessed in 1861. The Inaugural procession, with General Slocum in the van, came in for a great deal of admiration. Perhaps next to the Presidential party Tammany Hall commanded the most attention from the crowd. There was good reason why this should be so. A rumor had got abroad that Mr. Cleveland was going to drag Tammany along the line of march, bound to his carriage wheel, as Achilles dragged the body of Hector around the walls of Troy. The rumor, however, proved to be unfounded. Tammany was not dragged. It marched proudly and cheered lustily. If any of its "hip, hip, hurrahs" stuck in its throat like Macbeth's amen, no newspaper man found the fact out. The ball in the evening handsomely rounded out the day. There was a brilliant company and joy was unconfined.

THE RUSSO-ENGLISH CRISIS.

When the Marquis of Lothian asked in the House of Lords: "Does the whole question of peace or war between England and Russia depend upon a chance squabble between " Afghan and Russian outposts ?" Lord Granville said that he must have notice of the question; that is, he must have time to answer it. At the moment it looks as if the answer might have to be in the affirmative. For if a collision occurs between the Afghan and Russian outposts, the presumption is that the former will be driven in, that the latter will be pushed forward, and that the Russian advance to Herat will forthwith proceed without disguise. In these circumstances England cannot avoid war unless she abandons Abdurrahman-who is already virtually her subsidized ally-and surrenders Afghanistan to her rival. She may at first confine herself to helping the Ameer with money and munitions of war; but if Herat is to be saved troops will have to be dispatched from India to the rescue, and that promptly. A statement to the effect that England had 150,000 troops in readiness to resist the Russian advance is wildly inaccurate. The Indian army is 190,000 strong, and but 65,000 of its men are Europeans. The greater part of the cavalry and artillery is massed in the Punjaub. The cavalry is some 26,000 strong, of which number one-sixth consists of English troops. The artillery since the mutiny has been wholly English. Since the uncovering of Russia's hand in Central Asia two regiments have left England for India, and it is doubtful whether more can be furnished at present.

The armies of the Indian, Presidencies may be depleted, but cannot be withdrawn. The defence of Afghanistan would require an expeditionary force of 20,000 men, and to supply this would strain the resources of the Indian Government. But the weakness and unpreparedness are not all on one side. Russia is in financial straits, as usual, and though governmental insolvency never prevents war being waged, especially in barbarous regions, the lack of money and credit must operate to retard military movements seriously. Nor are the Russian plans for concentrating a large force in the region of the Murghab complete, and unless she has stolen a march on England by secretly collecting troops in that neighborhood, it is doubtful whether she could by the utmost efforts bring an army corps into the field quickly enough to prevent the British occupa-tion of Herat and Candahar. Now that the alarm has been given it is not likely that Herat can be taken by a dash. It is a very strong place, and the Afghan garrison could probably hold it against any force the Russians can push forward; and in a few weeks it can be occupied by English troops from the Punjaub.

The Russian Government does not expect war, and probably did expect that Mr. Gladstone would do nothing about the Afghan frontier. But public opinion in England is pronounced on the necessity of preserving the independence of Afghanistan, ties of the day. It remains for him to meet military circle at St. Petersburg is resolved to with equal calmness the strain and stress of utilize this imagined opportunity for the extenfactions wrangling and office-hunting greed to sion of Russlan territory in Central Asia, it which he will now be exposed. He comes to may be impossible for the diplomatists on the Presidency by a bad road, but he is now to either side to avert a war. It is believed that be fairly judged as the President of the United the Czar desires peace. It is certain that Mr. States. Less than any other President for Gladstone does. Neither of the Powers is at all in a condition to undertake a serious war. ipaugural, that the will of the people has lifted Yet the question of outposts is really a question of vital importance at this juncture, and it is quite possible that Afghan or Cossack ferocity or imprudence may result in a conflict involving momentous consequences for both England and

SUGAR FOR A CENT A POUND. It is a possibility, not a reality, which Dr. Collies will discuss before the Chamber of Commerce to-day; and, sanguine as he is, it is hardly probable that he considers it a near one. Those who are manufacturing sugar from sorghum on a commercial basis at present find difficulty in reducing the coof production below four or five cents; and the unprecedentedly low prices of raw sugar for the last two years have forced the sorghum men to study the closest economy, too. But if, by substituting the diffusion process of extracting juice from the cane for the wasteful methods now in use, and by utilizing the food products which make sorghum so valuable, the cost of producing sugar can be materially reduced, the American people want to know it. The knowledge may affect their indestrial and legislative policy. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt says that as much sugar as flour, in value, is consumed in the United States. A prespect of decidedly lessen ing its cost, therefore, has a practical interest for fifty-five millions of people.

One great argument in favor of nortucing th

sorghum industry is that it promises to help American farmers. At present, as a people, we are de pendent on the outside world for our sugar. Asia Africa, South America, and thousands of tropical islands produce more cane sugar than they can con some. Europe, from beets, can make more than half of what she needs. But only in a small tract of the United States can the tropical cane be grown Louisiana furnishes less than one-tenth of on supply, and is falling behind every year. Making sugar from beets has not yet become a profitable business in this country, and at present offers no reasonable hope of proving a helpful resource. So that we are obliged to pay foreigners \$100,000,000 or more a year for sugar, exclusive of molasses But sorghum can be grown almost anywhere that maize is produced. For fodder and syrup it is already cultivated in all our Northern States, though more particularly in the West. Even in the South it is more widely grown than the tropical cane. If no material saving were effected by substituting sorghum for cane and beet sugar, therefore, at least an industry migt t be built up which would put over \$100,000,000 a year into the pockets of American farmers. Such a possibility is of no less import ance, as a factor in National prosperity and econ omy, than the one to which Dr. Collier will give especial prominence in his talk to-day.

A blessed peace and calm seemed to brood over New-York yesterday. Patrolmen and detectives sought sunny corners and enjoyed a repose which no disorder or violence disturbed, while Police Justices and their clerks dozed at their desks. The blotters in the station houses were unstained by entries of arrests. Few tramps were seen in the streets, not a bunco steerer could be found, and all the pickpockets were away. The Ann-st, gambling houses were silent and the dram-sellers all over the

city had little to do. The great Democratic host was in Washington, looking for offices.

Listen to the faithful World : "His Administra tion will be thoroughly Democratic. This is proved by his Cabinet." Let the Mugwumps think of Manning, and cheer up.

The name of Governor Hill, of New-York, figures nowhere in the reports of Washington Inauguration ceremonies. The Governor is a young and shrewd politician. Did he remain at home to build fences around the Governorship, to prevent the Manning machine from running away with it?

According to advices from Massowah the garrison at Kassala is reduced to an effective force of 600 men. The town is closely besieged and the garrison is short of ammunition. The Egyptian troops are discontented. The Government at Cairo has abandoned all hope of relieving the town. The destination of the fourth Italian expedition to the Red Sea is supposed to be Trinkitat. The expedition is composed of four battalions of infantry and two companies of artillery and engineers. The Turin Gazette says that notwithstanding the declarations of Signor Mancini to the contrary, the conclusion of a treaty between Italy and England regarding operations in the Soudan is certain. It says that the Italians will attempt to relieve Kassala as soon as the third Italian contingent arrives at Massowah.

Sometimes a terrible example is useful. The two cranks who started to cross the ocean in a thirteenfoot dory about six weeks ago have not been heard from since. The fools are not all dead yet, but it seems likely that there are two less.

If the salaries paid to baseball players are to be greatly reduced, there will soon be no more in that profession than in grand opera.

Cleveland is certainly a lucky man. If anybody noticed him stop and chuckle during the delivery of his Inaugural Address yesterday, it may be pertinent to remember that Governor Hill, upon whom Cleveland saddled the charges against Sheriff Davidson, has just dismissed them. Melted ham-fat could not trickle through a knot-hole more easily than Grover slid out of that responsibility. Charity must look to its laurels. In covering a multitude of sins "reform" can go it several better.

THE TRIBUNE'S attempt to correct the popular pronunciation of the word dynamite has exposed it to a broadside of questions from readers on mooted points of a similar nature. One of the first words mentioned by controversial correspondents is apron," and an earnest demand is made for a settlement of the case between " apran " and " apprn." One reader assures us that a discussion has arisen in a large household over the pronunciation of this word which threatens to end in the dissolution of family ties. The old tolks in the circle drop the "r" as their fathers did before them, and the young people restore it with affected drawl and disrespectfully flaunt "aprun" in the faces of their elders. It is peedless to tell the contesting delegations in this divided household that the American dictionaries, Webster's and Worcester's, sanction both pronunciations, for they already know this, and are unwilling to call it a drawn game. We shall have to add, therefore, that the two newest English dictionaries, the Imperial and Stormonth, give only one form-" aprun." The list of authorities, however, that can be cited for the other form is very strong, and the American lexicographers have ordinarily accorded to it a slight preference, although as Smart has explained it was originally a

It is reported that a bullet passed through politician's hat as the County Democracy " special entered Baltimore. His life was saved by the brick

The distracted condition of the Democratic party ver offices and policies suggests that its future may be foreshadowed in the old rhyme:

But when the wit began to wheeze, And wine had warmed the rolliteian, Cured yesterday of my disease, I died last night of my physician.

Mr Henry Irving's remark at Beston suggesting the probability that he will not appear again in Ame ica will scarcely be accepted as final. His work in this country has not only been of especial interest in showing the high standard of English dramatic art, but it has stimulated the popular demand that eminent actors shall be supported by companies capable of presenting a more harmoniou performance, a theatrical reform which cannot too soon be accomplished.

The experiment which the Hon. Sam Randall appears to have been making, of seeing how little he ould do in three months of Congress and how much he could do in one hour, is not a healthy sort of experiment for the country, however well it may serve his personal ends.

Democratic leaders have been strenuous in their assertions that the Democratic party is opposed to centralization of government. They have rung all the changes on the charge that the Republican party is the party of strong government. On the eve of coming into power, however, they signalize most queerly the opposition to centralization which they have so long preached. They first propose to place control of the finances of the country in the hands of one man-wholly inexperienced in finance or statesmanship-and then to give to the President's own State two Cabinet officers. We presume this is "the diffusion of power" which Mr. Bayard has advocated so long. It is, however, of so peculiar a character that we fail to find the diffu-

Buffalo Democratic politics attract attention by eason of Mr. Cieveland's elevation to the Pres dency. The Collectorship seems to b the bone for which the strife is most intense. Augustus Scheu, Arthur Bissell and Judge Humphries are aspirants for the place. Scheu is the son of a wealthy brewer who was a large contributor to Cleveland's campaign fund. Bissell is the brother of Cleveland's law partner. Judge Humphries gave Cleveland a reception last fall and is Daniel Lockwood's

PERSONAL

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to the committee i harge of the unveiling, at Portland, Me., of the replies of the Westminster bust of Longfellow: "Of all the maroles that fill Westminster Abbey with the glory o great memories, not one bears one speaking a language so eloquent as that which is taithfully reproduced in the bust before us. For it announces itself as a pledge of brotherhood recorded in the most sacred shrine of a great nation with which we have sometimes been a variance, but to whose home and race our affection must ever cling, so long as blood is thicker than water. The seemingly fceble link of a sentiment is often stronger than the adamantine chain of a treaty. It is the province of literature, and especially poetry, which deals with the sent ments common to humanity, to obliterate the geographical and political boundaries of nations, and ake them one in feeling. The beautiful tribute o Englishmen to an American poet, giving him a place in their proudest mausoleum, by the side of their bravest, best, noblest, greatest, is a proof of friendship and esteem so genuine that it overleaps all the barriers of nationality. Joan Greenieaf Whittier also sent a letter on that occasion, as follows: 'The grit of the Westminster above committee cannot fail to jadd another strong tie of sympathy between two great English-speaking peoples. And never was grit more fitty bestowed. The city of Portland—the poet's birthplace, 'beautiful for situation,' looking from its hills ou the scenery he loved so well, Deering's Oaks, the many islanded bay anotar inland mountains, delectable in sunset, needed this sculptured representation of her libustrious son, and may well testify her joy and gratitude at its reception, and repeat in se doing the words of the fishere prophet: 'O man, greatly beloved:—Thou shalt stand in the pince.'" their proudest mausoleum, by the side of their bravest,

making a temperance speech than a violent declaration of political love. He is of almost delicate stature, not the least bit nervous, and delights in slow, sledge-ham-

Frederick Horn, a schoolmate of Prince Bismarck, publishes an English country newspaper in Wisconsin. Like the German Chancellor, he is tall in staturs and straightforward in expression.

Licutenant-Colonel Philip Eyre, who lost his life in the batti) of Dulka, was once a clerk in the Dublin post office. He was careless in his work and one day the head of the department angrily told him he never would earn his salt as a clerk. "What shall I do, then?" asked Eyre. Better go and enlist. You'd make a good target. Next day Eyre did not put in an appearance, but late on the second came strelling in leisurely. "Well, sir," de-

manded the enraged chief, "explain why you were absent without leave yesterday," "Oh. I took your ad-rice and enlisted. Thought I'd just call in and bid you all good-bye!"

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Western paper, somewhat mixed up in its spelling announces that "Mr. Holl has been appointed po times-ter at Minnesota Lake." Still, as this sort of thin; may be expected to begin about now, it doesn't so much

"What is repentance?" queried the Sunday-school teacher. "To be sorry for doing wrong," said the good boy. "Were you ever sorry for anything you did "Yes'm," said the bad boy. "What made you sorry is "Great Jehosaphat! Wasn't you ever spanke! " "New. man Independent.

Another man blew out the gas and went to b orthodox opinion is correct, he won't need to do it again, Gas is not used in either place. A New-Yorker may presume, just in parenthesis, that light is furnished by some more economical system.

How are the mighty fallen! "Sir R. C. D. Tichborns," at whose release from prison statesmen and judges were to have trembled, has been rejected by Barnum, and is now a member of a provincial "variety company."
"Vonare, the human serpent," one day; "Sir R. C. D.
Tichborne" another; the "comical mule" a third.

To E igland still the gale
From Egypt wafts across
The same unvarying tale
Of Prophet and of loss,
—(Philadelphia Record.

George Noremac 'walked 5,100 miles in 100 days in 4 hall on Eighth-ave. If he had started on a direct line west from this city, as the crow fles, he would have flaished in the vicinity of the 180th meridian, or more than midway across the Pacific Ocean. So far away that New-York would never be bored by another such attempt by him.

The other day a neat-looking lad applied to a gentle-man in this city for employment. He had a good place in his office that he wanted filled. "I think I've seen you before, my lad." The boy brightened up at the recognition. "I rede down in the car with you this monthing, and you had a comfortable seat and kept it, while a dozen young women, who have to be on their feet all day, were standing. You won't do for me." And he lost the place.—(Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Salvation Army attacked Hartford, Conn., the ther night. The advance agents billed the this way :

HELLO! BILL!
WHAT'S UP NOW 1
Why, sint you heard about it! Them
SALVATION

Folks are going to have a big
KICK UP.
They are going to have the boss down from New
York on

York on

Tuesday, Feb. 24th.

Who's the boss!

Why, don't you know!

COMMISSIONER SMITH,

The hallelujah man with his cornet. And then there is that other chap, Capt. Walsh.

THE SINSTREL,
who plays on his banjo. And then the Staff is coming as well. what's the Staff I

What's the Staff I

Why, a lot of fellows that go with the boss whelp him. And then there are some

HALLELUJAH LASSES

with poke bonnets.

I guess we must take that in. Where is it?

At the

AMERICAN HALL,
and they say we must be early to get a good seat. And
there is a silver collection to pay expenses. I guess we
can give a dime. That's not much.
Officers in command:
Capt. Raiph Bryani,
Capt. Alfred Harris,
Lieut. George Evans,

Jacob Schaefer, the billiard player, has an elaborate cue that other experts envy. It can be unjointed and

has an ivory top and a leather tip that will unserew, and it is laced with wax twine. He will initiate it in the tournament which will soon take place. The other players console themselves, however, that it is not the cue alone that rolls up the points, but the man behind it. POOR UNCLE JOE Dedicated to Hon. Joseph E. McDonald.

Well, I could have served the nation
With éclat in any station,
But into dark oblivion I've been flung.
Yet I thought I heard him calling,
But it must have been the hawling
Of my pet bozuggagoo, who's lost her young.

I'll eschew deceitful politics, And try to grin, while Folly kicks Her heels and makes a face at Uncle Joo I'll sit beside the Wabash, here it weds the Numsequagnsh,
And watch the rippling river's rhythmic flow.

In the wilds of Posey County
I'll subsist on nature's bounty,
And the hoop-pole's flesh shall be my daily food,
Yes, I'll hant the wolf and bear;
Defy the paw-paw in his lair;
Chase the wild, ferocious pumpkin thro' the wood.

Chase the wild, lerocous yang.
With the raccoon's fragrant blossom,
And the bud of the oppossum,
I will deck my lonely bewer in the grove;
And as my evening pipe I smoke,
I'll listen to the artichoke
A warbling to his mate his tale of love.

--{Minneapolis Tribune.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

"A NIGHT OFF" AT DALY'S. Mr. Daly's new play, "A Night Off, or a Page from Balzac," was produced at his theatre last night. The house was filled and the play was a brilliant success. "A Night Off." is

night. The house was filled and the play was a brilliant success. "A Night Off" is full of comic incident and fise intitle touches of sentiment, and the audience was kept in continual laughter. Messrs. Drew, Skinner and Lewis and Miss Rehan made special hits, and the author was called be fore the curtain. The piece is farcical but replete in character. It is sure to have a long run. MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Margaret Bryant and Mr. Alfred J. Mo.

Grath, respectively the alto and organist of the choir of Zion Church, will give a concert in Chickering Hall to night. Miss Bryant's selections are Mozart's " Parto, me night, Miss Bryant's selections are stocart's Parto, when the min," Rubinstein's "Es blinkt der Thau," Schaman's "Frünlingnacht," Handel's "Return, O God of Hosts," and two songs by Reinhold L. Herman, "The Sailor's Wife " and " Awake, my Heart." Mr. McGrath will play Merkel's sonata Op. 42, a pastoral by Kullak, Each's Fugue in E flat major (St. Ann's) and Thiolo's "Chromatic Fantasia."

The second song regital of Mr. Max Heinrich The second song recital of Mr. Max Heinrich

and Miss Medora Henson will take place in the small hall of the Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday evening. The programme will be composed of songs by Schubert and Schumann, a Mozart air (Meatre ti lascio), an air from Gounod's "Reine de Saba," and a duo from Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon."

Mr. Henry Carter has been appointed organist of the

Collegiate Church at Forty-eighth-st. and Fifth-ave. where there will be a quartet choir after May 1. Mrs. Marion Christopher writes that while it is true that she has resigned the post of organist at the Broadway Taber-nacle she does not purpose to retire from active duty, but is a candidate for a new position, "believing that a change of place, not of employment, is the best recre-tion."

A MONUMENT TO DR. DAMROSCH. The Symphony and Oratorio Societies have

appointed committees for the purpose of creating a fund to be applied to the purchase of a plot in Woodlawa Cemetery and the erection of a monument to Dr. Dam-rosch. The matter is in the hands of John Crosby Brown, Cornelius N. Bliss and Joseph H. Brown, of the Symphony Society, and J. J. Wilson, William Kulsely and S. M. Knevals, of the Oratorio Society. The Arion Society has also been asked to appoint a committee to co-operate with those already mentioned. The sum which it is hoped to raise for the purpose is \$4,000.

IS THIS A THRUST AT EDWARD COOPER AND AUGUST BELMONT!

If New York does get two Cabinet positions she will not, of course, ask any high foreign mission or other important office outside of her own State, so that, after all, the great and honorable Democrats of other States who cannot all be crowded into the Cabinet will not be neglected. The country will yet secure their valuable services.

THAT'S WHAT PEOPLE ASK. WHAT DO TOU ANSWER!

From The New York Post.

Mr. Manning is little known outside this State, except as a very able political manager, and people will ask and do ask wherein consists his fitness for the Treasury, the department of all which needs most rigid care from Administration pledged to civil service reform, and that through which any catastrophe in the financial situation would bring most discredit on the President.

"THE CONFEDERATE BLOODHOUND." "THE CONFEDERATE BLOODHOUND."
From The New-York Telegram, Democratic,
They were human shadows employed by the man, who was none other than the famous Captaln Mat. O'Brien, formerly assistant chief of the Confederate Secret Service. The others were his corps of special detectives, employed by Mr. Cleveland: friends here to prevent accident to the latter, received numerous threatening letters restoring this morning. It was O'Brien who frustraced the end of a number of Union prisoners to escape from the Castle Thunder Prison at Richmond, in 1863. At that time he was known as the Confederate bloodhound. By its understood that he was selected for to-day's work of the suggestion of two Southern Senators.

Prom The New-Yerk Evening Post, (Cleveland Dem.)
Governor Hill seems to forget that only a few weeks
ago, when the hearing on the Sheriff's case was in progress before him, it came out that the Sheriff was at that
time retaining in his office an employe who had been evitime of dishonest methods nearly a year ago, and was
hunself pressing upon the city a fraudulent claim of
\$6,700, which that same employe had made for seryices. The Governor exclaimed when these facinwere disclosed: "Then in common honesty the Sheriff
were disclosed: "Then in common honesty the Sheriff
ought to give a release to the city." Under pressure of
that exposure the Sheriff did as the Governor said he
ought to do, and the Governor seems to take the extraordinary view now that an officer who waited nearly a
year to do an act of common honesty, and then did it
only through fear of removal, in capable of animinatering the affairs of the Sheriff's office "with reasonable
satisfaction to the public." "TEARS, IDLE TEARS."